

## The Times.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city. Manchester, for 10 cents a week; by mail outside of Richmond, 50 cents a month; to any part anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed at two parts—One dollar a year by mail, to any part of the United States. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices, in reading-matter type, 20 cents per line. Card for advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Tel. Office, business office, No. 49, Commercial room, No. 33.

Specimen copies free. All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the latest paper, if you live far from us, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, GEORGE F. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE 13.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS MC-SWEENEY, MANAGER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINTED AFTER EVERY FEW DAYS, THEREFORE DO NOT FEEL UNEASY IF YOU DO NOT OPOSE YOUR NAME ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

To Correspondents.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS, AS IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER, NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE UNDER THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN.

The price of The Times is two cents per copy and ten cents per week, delivered within the limits of Richmond and Manchester. Sunday paper three cents.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

THE LIEGE OF OUR ROYAL ARBITRATOR.

It is announced that the arbitration court agreed upon between this country and Great Britain to settle the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, is to consist of two persons appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, two by the Chief Justice of the United States, and Oscar the Second, King of Norway and Sweden.

The appointment of this sovereign as the deciding arbitrator is a matter of striking picturesqueness. One does not look for the qualities required by an arbitrator in such a cause as this, where days and nights of laborious study must be spent over musty maps and documents, but King Oscar is said to be a diligent student and devoted to just such investigation. But the most interesting circumstance connected with him is that he is the grandson of that Bernadotte, Marshal of France, and Prince of Porte-Cave, who is the solitary individual brought into prominence by the furious upheaval of society that we call the French Revolution, who has left a permanent dynasty. A brief sketch of Bernadotte may not prove uninteresting, therefore, at this time.

Bernadotte was born in entirely respectable conditions, and, being the son of a lawyer, he was expected to follow his father's profession. His military instincts led him, however, to enlist secretly, while yet the ancient regime held sway, as a private in the Royal Marines. When the Revolution threw the avenues of promotion open to all, he rose rapidly under the opportunities of field service, and was a major-general at the time Bonaparte was making that fatal foundation of his fortunes and future greatness. Bernadotte was sent into Italy at the head of a considerable body of men to co-operate with Bonaparte, and there he had his first meeting with him. Both parted from that meeting with unalterable sentiments of opposition towards each other. Bonaparte recognized in Bernadotte a man of great ability, who would probably prove a stumbling-block in his way, while Bernadotte, instinctively feeling that Bonaparte's future was antagonistic to his ambitions, yet failed to recognize that he was dealing with far more than a man of ability—that he had encountered a supreme genius.

When they were next brought into co-operation, or, more properly, into collision, was the period when Bonaparte was arranging, after his return from Egypt, to overthrow the directory and assume the supreme rule of France. Bourrienne has left a most interesting account of Bonaparte's efforts to inveigle Bernadotte into his plot, Bernadotte astonished and offending Bonaparte most seriously by coming to his final concave of military officers in citizen's dress. "I saw," said Bonaparte to Bourrienne, "that you were as much astonished as I at Bernadotte's behavior. A general out of uniform! He might as well have come in slippers!" However, sullen and resentful as he was, Bonaparte's cleverness was too much for him, and he was forced to bow his neck to him, along with all the rest of France.

Bernadotte had married Desiree Clary, daughter of a Marcellis merchant, whose sister Josephine Bonaparte married. It was supposed that this family connection would bring Bernadotte immense influence with the autocrat, whose sole weakness, almost, was his blind adherence to his family connections. But the natural antipathies between the two men always prevented any cordial co-operation between them. At the battle of Jena Bonaparte had marched the two corps of Bernadotte and Davout for his left to threaten the Prussian army, under the personal command of the King of Prussia. Davout saw the opportunity for these two corps to engage this army and keep it severed from the army that Bonaparte was about to engage at Jena, and he begged Bernadotte to join him in attacking it, offering him supreme command of the two corps. Bernadotte refused to join in the attack, and, though Davout told him he intended to attack

the King alone, marched his corps off and left Davout struggling single-handed with 25,000 men against the Prussian army, three times as numerous. Davout's action looked like madness, but it resulted in the victory of Austerlitz, which Napoleon swallowed up, of course, in his bulletins about Jena, but he made Davout Duke of Austerlitz, nevertheless.

General Count de Segur, gives the following estimate of these two officers, as called out by this piece of business, in his "Memoirs of an Aide-de-Camp":

"Davout called him, besought him, offered him the command; Bernadotte knew that he was attacked by triple forces, and yet continued his peaceful march on the opposite bank of the Elbe. It was not fear of the responsibility, nor any other fear, that held him back. His own people said that he would have been a hero in his own cause, but his disposition was so thoroughly exclusive. He only opened his heart when everything depended upon him alone. Then it became full of ardor and generosity, and devotion for his own people, who found in him all the seductions and fascinations of a great soul. But to endure an equal or a superior; to help on the glory of another, who ever he might be; such an effort was always either impossible or intolerable, to him. It was believed by some that a personal hatred of Davout had made him command his detectable action, which would bring him without rendering it the more execrable."

natural right to work together, instead of apart, and that legislation which would deny them that right abridges the dearest and the most elementary rights of the citizen. And as to the argument that they deal unjustly with the public when they say to a merchant that he shall not sell their goods unless he refuses to sell those of their rival, they reply that their goods belong to them, and that they have a natural right to sell them to whom they please, and to refuse to sell them to such as they do not wish to sell to. They also urge that the pooling of business interests is the logical and natural outcome of the developments of steam and electricity, which enable competitors to make such close competition that all profit is destroyed, and they claim, therefore, that the business itself must perish unless those who conduct it are permitted to resort to measures that will terminate that competition which simply destroys. Combinations are, therefore, they say, one of the stages of evolution, which cannot hurt and must benefit mankind. We are simply stating the arguments that both sides present, because we recognize the importance of the subject, and desire most anxiously to see some common ground arrived at which will ally the popular discontent that the master is aroused.

#### A DEMOCRATIC DISASTER.

The Democratic party grabbed at silver as a means of success in the late election, but the dismal failure of this unfortunate movement cannot be fully realized until one begins to analyze the election returns.

Let us look for a moment at the returns from the southern States. As compared with the election in 1860 the Democratic losses in these States were as follows: Alabama, 30,671; Arkansas, 2,500; Florida, 6,200; Georgia, 6,056; Louisiana, 23,250; North Carolina, 24,000; South Carolina, 6,345; Texas, 29,000. Total, 183,088.

We haven't the Mississippi figures at hand, and the returns from Virginia are not yet complete, but we shall have a word to say about Virginia further on.

Now, let us see how it is in some of the other States that Mr. Cleveland carried in 1862. The Democratic losses are as follows: Illinois, 179,062; Indiana, 27,125; Connecticut, 67,964; Maryland, 53,139; New Jersey, 36,974; New York, 266,555; West Virginia, 15,183; Wisconsin, 19,544. Total, 585,288.

Thus we see that sixteen States which were Democratic in 1862 show a total Democratic loss of apparently 1,623,266.

We say apparently, for in the late election the Democratic and Populist votes were combined, and that being the case it is impossible to say whether the actual Democratic loss was greater or less than the figures above quoted, especially as we are dealing with pluralities and not with majorities. But the figures are near enough correct to show enormous losses and to furnish convincing proof of the great disaster which free silver proved to be to the Democratic party.

Now has Virginia escaped. In 1862 the number of Democratic votes cast for Cleveland was 165,577, while the Populist vote for Weaver was 122,755, so that the combined Democratic and Populist vote was, with ten counties to hear from, 144,795.

There are no official returns from these counties, but from the newspaper returns received up to this time we estimate that the combined vote from those counties will be about 15,075. Adding this to the official vote already returned we have an aggregate of 155,772 against 122,755 in 1862, a Democratic loss of 32,015.

The Tim's is grateful for the kindly expression from its contemporary. Our position in this campaign was unhappy, not in accord with the views of many of our friends, but without the slightest possible feeling against them, we simply maintained our thorough and honest convictions. Had we done less in this campaign feeling as we did, we would have been unworthy of the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth.

With THE VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Graham American says:

"The Richmond Times deserves the thanks of all Sound-Money Democrats for the manly stand it took in the late campaign."

The Tim's is grateful for the kindly expression from its contemporary. Our position in this campaign was unhappy, not in accord with the views of many of our friends, but without the slightest possible feeling against them, we simply maintained our thorough and honest convictions. Had we done less in this campaign feeling as we did, we would have been unworthy of the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth.

The Fredericksburg Star says:

"The Star is glad to note that the silk mills in the city, which have been idle for some time, will resume work next week. This industry pays out several hundreds of dollars in wages each month and the hands will be glad to be relieved from their enforced idleness."

Mr. Charles E. Hunter's foundry and foundry works resumed operations on yesterday."

The indisputable proofs of improved business prospects are not by any means confined to any section of the State, or even to this State. From all over the country comes information of revived activity in industrial circles. It is rather hard on the chronic croaker, but the fact remains that we are upon the threshold of a prosperous year.

The Petersburg Index-Advertiser says:

"The report that Mr. McKinley will probably tender General Buckner in a foreign mission, as a recognition of the services rendered by Sound-Money Democrats in the campaign, is probably without any foundation whatever. Mr. McKinley doubtless understands that no Sound-Money Democrat aided him directly or indirectly, through preference, but only as an alternative to save the business interests of the country from an overwhelming calamity. If he does not understand this, then the fact should be unmistakably impressed upon him by General Buckner and every other Sound-Money Democrat in firmly declining to accept any favors from the hands of this administration. Mr. Cockran sounded the alarm of impeachment when he declared against a nomination for Congress at the hands of the Republicans, and not a Republican, and voted for Mr. McKinley only in the interests of sound money. Mr. McKinley cannot seduce Democrats from their principles by the tender of favors any more than Mr. Bryan can drive them from their colors by threats of partisan excommunication."

The Washington Index-Advertiser says:

"The report that Mr. McKinley will probably tender General Buckner in a foreign mission, as a recognition of the services rendered by Sound-Money Democrats in the campaign, is probably without any foundation whatever. Mr. McKinley doubtless understands that no Sound-Money Democrat aided him directly or indirectly, through preference, but only as an alternative to save the business interests of the country from an overwhelming calamity. If he does not understand this, then the fact should be unmistakably impressed upon him by General Buckner and every other Sound-Money Democrat in firmly declining to accept any favors from the hands of this administration. Mr. Cockran sounded the alarm of impeachment when he declared against a nomination for Congress at the hands of the Republicans, and not a Republican, and voted for Mr. McKinley only in the interests of sound money. Mr. McKinley cannot seduce Democrats from their principles by the tender of favors any more than Mr. Bryan can drive them from their colors by threats of partisan excommunication."

The Washington Post says: "Tim Campbell's successful antagonist speaks Yiddish. This was the last straw that broke Tim's back."

Of course Yiddish knocks Tim out, but if it had been merely a contest of everyday bad grammar Tim would have had a handrise.

The Nashville American says:

"Senator Marion Butler has issued his invitation to all Democrats to come into the Populist parlor. The rush has not begun.

No, and it will not begin. All the Democrats who will ever get into the Populist parlor were dug into a visit this time, but they will never return when the invitation is openly made and fully comprehended.

The Washington Post says: "Tim Campbell's successful antagonist speaks Yiddish. This was the last straw that broke Tim's back."

Of course Yiddish knocks Tim out, but if it had been merely a contest of everyday bad grammar Tim would have had a handrise.

The Nashville American says:

"The fake election bulletin are now beginning to reach upon the newspapers which give currency to them. Reputable newspapers did not deserve the penile, and therefore those deluded people who lost their money in betting on fake information cannot shake their locks at us."

The same here.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Augusta Morning News, announces that all its subscription accounts should be signed by Mr. Jake Moog. The New York Sun will please take notice—the names of the Hon. Dink Potts, and of the Hon. Abe Slusky, may yet be eclipsed.

An exchange says: "Buck Heinrichsen is in the recent campaign from motives entirely foreign from desire for public office. If their course helped in the election of the Republican President it was because they saw in his selection the only means of preserving to the country that which she could not afford to lose her honor and credit."

It will be ample time to criticize the motives of Sound-Money Democrats when they begin to seek public patronage.

Under the head of Bluefield Blossoms, the Graham Galaxy gives us this paragraph:

"The sore places are healing rapidly, with much grace and good humor."

Now that the sore places are caving and whirling about with syphilitic grace amid generous glee and glad delight, we trust that all anti-election irritation is forgotten among friends, and the new era of business prosperity will be crowned by a restoration of former fellowships.

The Bristol Courier says:

"As for ourselves, we don't want any more campaigns of education. We want one based on the genuine old bed-rock Democratic principles, with nothing new or foreign, and then what we will do for the enemy will be a plenty."

As long as our political battles are to be fought for 'old, bed-rock Democratic principles,' so long shall we win. The principles of Democracy are just and eternal, and must prevail, and as long as they are preserved untainted and un-

tarnished, they furnish a rallying-point around which an invincible army of the people may gather.

All this for free silver, and yet our contemporaries in Virginia are calling upon

The Lynchburg Advance says: "A friend said to us to-day, with an air of mock annoyance and indignation: 'These Republicans and gold-bugs are up to a mean political trick in rushing a revival of business and industrial activity, just to give themselves a chance to boast that they were right and we were wrong.' Well, they may play that trick to their heart's content. We will never complain of any one's trying to choke us to death with plum pudding or peaches and cream. As long as that is the character of the punishment, we say 'Lay on, Macbeth, till you've been buried.' The more they lay on, the more we will submit. If there is not to be a permanent relief from the business depression, by all means give us a temporary one. Every dormant industry that starts into life, even for a limited time, every idle man who is given a job, even though it be temporary, is to that extent a benefaction."

Why any man in the State of Virginia or any where else should attempt to deny a return of prosperity, we cannot comprehend. It is certain that there is no prosperity coming to the man who scours the thought and refuses to bend his energies to the accomplishment of some labor. We thoroughly agree with work on an extension from Cheraw, S. C., to Columbia.

The Bristol Times says:

The country is beginning to get over the election fever, and is settling down to business. There is a good prospect for a general revival in all the industrial pursuits, and we earnestly hope it will be permanent. The country is ripe for a good big harvest of prosperity.

Greater improvements still are in progress or in contemplation in the West and it is not improbable that the year 1867 will show great activity in railroad building.

DEMOCRATS, READ THIS.

The following is an editorial taken in full from the Caucasian, the newspaper of Senator Marion Butler, published at Raleigh, N. C.:

"The announcement now comes that Mr. Bryan declares he will continue to fight the battle of reform. It is well, perhaps, that he will do so. He is an able and bold man, and it may be that none now will be found to equal him. But great events can be evolved within the next four years, and speaking now for the People's party of North Carolina, and we believe, for the nation we take the liberty of serving notice on Mr. Bryan that if he desires to head the reform forces of the People's party in the next eight, he must do so under SOME OTHER NAME THAN THAT OF DEMOCRAT. That name has become a reproach and a stench among the people, and it will not be supported any more, now nor hereafter."

We have no comment to make upon this, but we heartily agree with Senator Butler that if Mr. Bryan or any one else leads the reform forces in the People's party, they should do it under "some other name than Democrat."

WITH THE VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Graham American says:

"The Richmond Times deserves the thanks of all Sound-Money Democrats for the manly stand it took in the late campaign."

The Tim's is grateful for the kindly expression from its contemporary. Our position in this campaign was unhappy,

not in accord with the views of many of our friends, but without the slightest possible feeling against them, we simply maintained our thorough and honest convictions. Had we done less in this campaign feeling as we did, we would have been unworthy of the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth.

While a crowd of Bryanites were standing in front of the Mobile Register office on election night, listening to the bulletins that were read to them from a gallery of the building, there were frequent protests against the dissemination of facts which the assembled throng found distasteful. One angry Populist temporarily ordered the reader to "stop giving out anything except pleasant news," and when this command was not obeyed, the crowd took advantage of a sudden shower that came up to seek shelter at home, both from rain and from the details of McKinley's great victory.

Perhaps it was a similar demand in this city that was responsible for the "encouraging news," which was bulletinized in Richmond on the night of November 4th. That is at least a most charitable construction.

The Nashville American says:

"Senator Marion Butler has issued his invitation to all Democrats to come into the Populist parlor. The rush has not begun.

No, and it will not begin. All the Democrats who will ever get into the Populist parlor were dug into a visit this time, but they will never return when the invitation is openly made and fully comprehended.

The Washington Post says: "Tim Campbell's successful antagonist speaks Yiddish. This was the last straw that